

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 37. VOL. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, EDITED By Joseph Ficklin.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, **PAID IN ADVANCE**, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for **HEMP**, delivered at said Walk, where **BALE ROPE**, **CABLES**, and **TARRED ROPE**, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of **YARN**.

MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821-1f

Adam Maguire,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced

Fancy Weaving,

In all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-PHEAR'S INN, where he will weave

Carpets, Double Coverlids, Table Linen, Summer Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Seed and Flax Thread. He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.
February 15-7

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$8000, I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.
November 2, 1820-4451f

AUCTION.

Daniel Bradford,
HAS RESUMED THE
Auction and Commission
Business.

At his old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, next door to Col. James Morrison's.

Sales every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY morning—also on court days and the day of the General Election. Particulars will be given in the bills.

N. B. He will, on application, attend to any other sales, on moderate terms.
Lexington, July 28, 1821-31-3t

BIBLES.

THE Managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, inform the public that a part of the new edition of BIBLES are now ready for distribution. They are executed in a manner that it is hoped will give general satisfaction. The price to Societies and Associations, will be 62 cents per copy, it being the actual cost. Applications for Bibles will be made to Col. JOHN J. C. J. L. J. who has been appointed agent in place of Thomas Wallace, esq. resigned.

JAMES TROTTER,
THOS. T. SKILLMAN, } Standing
THOS. NELSON, } Committee.

Lexington, August 15, 1821-23

N. B. Printers of papers who will be so obliging as to give the above a few insertions will confer a favor on the Managers of the Ky. Auxiliary Bible Society.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, FIVE OR SIX LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, and as many GIRLS, from 12 to 16 years old, for which a liberal price will be given.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.
June 7, 1821-23f

WOOL WANTED.

Fostlethwait, Brand & Co.
WILL give CASH for CLEAN WASHED WOOL. Apply at their Factory, or at their place in Lexington.
May 1821.

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

in a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM ROWMAN.
Lexington, May 29, 1820-22f

ELEGANT SADDLERY AND PLATED WARE.

David A. Sayre,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia and New York, in addition to the great variety of PLATED WARE, Manufactured at his stand on Main street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT SADDLERY AND
PLATED WARE.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Superior Morocco, Hog and Seal Skins,
Cotton and Worsted Laths and Straining Web

- " Saddlers' Silk of all colours
- " Plush and Housings
- " Horse Whips, Thongs and Lashes
- " Tacks, Needles, and Awns
- " Improved Check Bits
- " Stirrups, Buckles, Slides, Spurs &c
- " Coach and Gig Steel Springs
- " Do do do Wooden Springs
- " Coach Steps
- " Men's & Women's Saddle Trees, ironed with a GREAT VARIETY OF

COACH LACE, FRINGE, TASSELS & HARNESS MOUNTING.

Which he will dispose of on as good if not better terms than they can be procured in the western country.

He has just received, and will keep on hand, an assortment of
Elegant Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Candlesticks & Door Knockers, &c.

Bells of various sizes, Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Machine &c &c.

And receive orders for all kinds of CAST-INGS, OF BRASS, for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and forwarded to any part of the state.

Also, for sale as above, a new and second hand GIG, which will be sold low for Cash.

Lexington, May 1821-21f

For Sale, A VERY VALUABLE TWO STORY Brick House and lot,

In the Town of Winchester, Clark city

THIS HOUSE stands at the corner of Main and Short streets, and the lot extends on Main street from Short street to Main-Cross street. The above described house was built by David Dodge, sold and conveyed by him to Robert Clarke, and by said Clarke sold and conveyed to the President, Directors & Co of the Winchester Commercial Bank, all of which conveyances are recorded in the office of the County Court of Clark. The lower part of the building is occupied at this time by Charles C. Moore & Co. as a Store, and it is thought to be equal to any stored in this town for a merchant—and the upper part of the building is well calculated for the accommodation of a private family, as there is no other necessary buildings on said lot. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of this property, as the Directors of said Bank are determined to close its concerns as early as possible.

Application to be made to Capt. Clifton Allen, Peter Flanagan Esq. or the subscriber.

THOMAS H. GUNNELL, Pres. W. C. B.
March 25, 1821-14f



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Hatters' and FLAT IRONS; Seal Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819-25f

James E. Davis,
WILL practice law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Haggins, esq. first door below Frazier's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.

Aug. 20-54f

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

consisting of
CALICOES, Cambric Muslins
Canton Grapes
Lawnings, Sealsaws, and Mantuas
Bock and Fancy Muslins
Irish Linens
Superb fine Cloths and Cassimeres
Nankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS
Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels

ALSO,
Nails and Window Glass
Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.

They also keep a constant supply of **ROAMAN & Co's Superior Glazed**

Rifle Gun-Powder,
By the Keg or Canisters—Also,
Cotton Yarns,

of all sizes from the Factory of Post-Mount Brand & Co.—all of which they offer for sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

MILFORD & TROTTER
Lexington, Feb. 23, 1821-8

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

RECEIVED IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:
SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS,
Augusta, Buff & other CASSIMERES,
Faint Plain CLOAKS,
Canton Grapes,
Canton Grapes Robes and Shawls,
Scarlet Cassimeres Shawls,
Gillian Stripes and other Calicoes
IRISH LINENS,
Scotch Ginghams,
Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,
Domestics—Therel Laces and Edgings,
Grimson and other RIBBONS,
Hosiery, and gloves of all kinds,
Worsted Shirts,
Fancy Cravats,
Black & white Velvets, Satins,
Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thul-
"adies' Morocco &c. &c. &c. &c.

Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware &c.

M. J. NOVELL.
Lexington, January 15th, 1821-3f

NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former stock, a general Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery.

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest CASH PRICES in Philadelphia, all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective debts.

Those persons who are purchasers at Maj. JOHN WATTS's sale on the 9th of March last, are also requested to come forward and take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, December 23, 1820-32

John Buckley,

HIS FOR SALE, ON THE LOWEST TERMS, **PAVING STONE**, &c.

ON SITE OF COFFEE, MILLERS, RICKS & Co., Orleans and Old Sugar, Whiskey by the barrel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Log wood, Madder, Copra, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortes, Fumam and Gunther Salts, together with a variety of GROCERIES, and other articles.

AND AT HIS OLD STAND,
An assortment of
Garden Seeds,

Ornamental Mixed PAINTS, Spirits Turpentine, Oil, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, and Glue of superior quality.

Also, a Carriage.

(On a new and simple construction) adapted for one or two horses—PRICE \$250.
May 1, 1821

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec.
June Term, 1821.

Polly Sellers, Complainant,
Against
Isaac Sellers, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY FOR A DIVORCE

THIS day came the Complainant by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant, Isaac Sellers, is an inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court; On the motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendant Isaac Sellers do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A Copy—Teste,

JOSEPH TOWLER, c. c. c.

TAKEN UP by John Ruppel on the waters of George's Creek, a Spaniard, white, with a black face, about 15 hands high, three or four years old—his hair black and white, blind in the right eye. No brand perceivable—appraised to \$35 before me this 17th day of May, 1821.

Matthew Thompson, j. d. c. c.

Printing of all kinds,
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE
Kentucky Gazette Office,

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

THE commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following Orders; of which all those interested will be pleased to take notice.

ORDERED, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined, and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board, must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commissioners as essential to be averred and established before any such memorial can be received by this board, it is further—

ORDERED, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely and absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if any, what person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount of the said claim. The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, and at the time when the said claim arose, was a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, domiciliated—and if any, what change of domiciliation he since taken place. The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further

ORDERED, That when this board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

ORDERED, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of this board, in all the public gazettes in which the laws of the United States, are usually printed.

By order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission,
Under the 11th article of the Treaty of Washington, each June, 1821-25

Just Published,
AND MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.
(Price 50 CENTS.)
An Address
TO THE
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES,
BY BARTON W. STONE, D. D. C.
Glasgow, on Nov. 19-16

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd, and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore given, That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of default suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, Esq. of George,
JAMES TROTTER, Esq. of Trotter, Jr. dec'd
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820-8-4m

WANTED at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Rochester Springs,

One mile South of Perryville, on the Road from Lexington, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. L. E. Rochester,

STILL continues to keep the SPRING, and is now well prepared to accommodate Travellers and Visitors, and hopes to render general satisfaction on as good terms as possible.

JOHN ROCHESTER.
March 20, 1821-13-6m
P. S. The editors of the Argus, Frankfort, Ky.; Gazette, Lexington, and the paper at Russellville, will publish the above in their papers six months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Danville. J. R.

Greenville Springs,

(Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.)

THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be continued as when under the superintendence of John Hanna, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.

AMOS EDWARDS,
DANIEL M. HEARD,
Nov. 25th, 1820-50f

Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS HIS MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the surrounding country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties to their recovery, or detection of the thief (if stolen) will be thankfully received.

Included with the left half of the first named bill, to Capt. John Snyder, of Baltimore.

10 do New York Bank, Albany

10 do do 2041, N 25th Nov. 1812

10 do do 743, K 2nd Jan. 1811.

10 do do 770, Q 25th Nov. 1812

5 do do 443, B 3d Aug. 1814.

5 do do 295, H 16th Oct. 1805

10 do Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Albany.

5 do do 7719, K 29th July 1811

5 do do 8804, Y 10th June, 1817.

5 do Union Bank of South Carolina

10 do State Bank of North Carolina, payable at Fayetteville, 1150, C 3th Nov. 1812

5 do do Tarborough, 5428, C 4th July 1812

The right halves included in a letter to John F. Poor, Esq.—The left halves, to Capt. John Snyder.

100 do U. S. Bank, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington

No. Letter. Dates. 7, 264, A 1st Feb. 1817.

50 do do 621, A 1st Feb. 1817.

20 do do 2767, A 1st Jan. 1817.

50 do Bk. of Darien, 980, A 20th May 1817

Included with the right halves of the above, to John F. Poor, Esq.

5 do United States Bank at Philadelphia

5 do do 7311, B 7th Sept. 1819

5 do do 6191, A 7th April, 1819

5 do do payable at office of deposit

Partsmouth, N. H. 841, G 24th March 1819.

10 do Union Bank of Georgetown,

burg, 157, F 14th Jan. 1815.

10 do Bank of Virginia, payable at Petersburg, 6783, 83, A 14th April 1815

5 do do Wilmington, 644, B 1st Jan. 1813.

6 do in small bills of North Carolina,

7 do in do Bank of Newbern,

2 do a bill of Virginia, payable at Fredericksburgh, 22 No's, and dates not noted.

\$338 Total.

It appears, on reference to the Post Office Books at this place, that the mail so requested to be put up, contained the above letters, marked paid, one for 50 cents, and the other 75; Also, two unpaid letters 25 each: the two latter only were received. Post Masters and Bank officers, as well as all other humane and honest citizens, are respectfully requested to aid in the detection and recovery of the above bills and letters, as this is not the only loss that has occurred in the remittance of money hence by Mail.

RICHARD M. PAXSON.
Vincennes, Ind. June 7, 1820.

LEGHORN FLATS, And Bonnets.

Mrs. Saunders,

HAS Just received FOUR CASES, containing Thirty Dozen LEGHORN FLATS AND BONNETS of superior quality, assorted from stock to superline. Together with a good STOCK of OTHER ARTICLES in the MILLINERY LINE, which she offers for sale at low prices, at her store on Main-street Lexington, for CASH ONLY. Those who bring SPECIE will be allowed the highest premium for it.

June 28, 1821-25

WATER PROOF HATS.

THE subscriber having acquired the art of manufacturing those VALUABLE HATS, he will sell them of a good quality and cheap, than those ever before offered that are brought from the eastward.

An assortment of all other kinds of Hats will be constantly kept at his shop two doors below Bradford's Printing Office, Main street Lexington.

N. B. The highest price will be given for LAMB'S-WOOL, or wool of the second shearing.

WM. E. RAIN, c.
W. E. B.
Lexington, June 30, 1821-52-4f

GLASS or SAND PAPER.

CABINET, CHAIR MAKERS or, Others who work or use GLASS, or SAND PAPER,

ARE informed, that I continue to manufacture Nos. 1, 2 and 3, near Dr. Cloud's which is superior to any ever imported. And as I have enlarged my concern, together with the quantity of stock I have, can supply orders (post paid) for any amount. The paper is of the best quality, and is much approved of by the following gentlemen, as will appear from their certificates.

JOSEPHUS TAYLOR.
Lexington, May 1821-21-3m

I have for the last two years worked Mr. Taylor's make of GLASS PAPER, and find it to be very good.

Robert Wilson,
Cabinet Maker, Lexington.

I have for the last three years worked Mr. Taylor's make of GLASS PAPER, and find it to be superior to any of the imported.

Thomas B. Airgovan,
Cabinet Maker, Lexington.

May 1821.

STOP THE THIEF!! Strayed or Stolen;

From out of a Stable in Lexington, on the night of the 1st inst. a large

RIGHTS OF EDITORS.

In our remarks on the liberty which Atlantic editors take in condemning the measures of Kentucky, we do not intend to deny the right they possess in common with every citizen, to discuss and even condemn every thing we do; but they must expect that we will complain against downright abuse, for our adopting measures, the tendency of which, to say the worst of them, is only doubtful—such as our new bank and suspension laws.

We have long since acted up to this privilege of condemning the practices of other states, and shall continue the exercise of that privilege, as a right secured by an implied compact of the citizens of these states and the nature of the government; but we shall seldom, if ever, be bold enough to meddle with doubtful points—matters clear and undisputed which have been fully exposed by the test of experience, shall often receive our decided disapprobation. The supineness of the people of the Atlantic, on all public affairs, has been produced by some cause which we shall attempt to explain, and if we fail in pointing out the true and proper reasons, we shall not fail in showing defects of the most dangerous character. The feeble resistance of the old states in the late war against invasion, cannot be attributed to any natural disinclination of the people to defend their country; but to a sort of indifference which may be taught to any people by excluding them for a long time from a share in public concerns.—For the present, we shall notice the power of some of the executive departments, as in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, and the deprivation of the right to vote without property, as in Virginia and a few other states, and the manner of conducting elections in all of the old states. The power of the Governor of Pennsylvania to remove and re-appoint to almost every office in the state, creates such an host of office-hunters every three years, that the excitement—for purposes less laudable than ought to be expected—produces a commotion more like revolutionary convulsions than a calm, rational contest for the choice of rulers. The manner of conducting elections in all the old states, is not precisely alike; but they partake less of the real representative principle than we do in the western states: self-appointed committees in some, and delegates chosen by a few, superintend the elections in most of the old states.—These superintendents of elections take from the people the better share of what the constitution had allowed. This practice of confiding to a few the authority intended by the constitution to remain with the multitude, is fraught with the greatest mischiefs. The representative is released from all responsibility—except to the superintendents of elections: if he had the disposition, he knows too little of the sentiments of those he serves to fill his station properly—but the certain decay and final downfall of every government founded on republican principles, in the hands of a people careless about their rights, is the most alarming of all; and no one need pretend to look for vigilance in a people, who part with the most valuable of their privileges—that of freely selecting candidates, which alone preserves responsibility in the person elected—the best safeguard that can be invented for the electors.

The objection against Virginia and those states that make the right to vote depend on property is unanswerable, except by arguments that have been pleaded in defense of oppression all the world over. The revolution in France was opposed, we believe, by Burke and others on the ground that the people were not prepared for it. The present revolution in Spanish America is frequently opposed by the same objections; and the right of the poor to vote in Virginia and a few other states is opposed by the same preposterous reasoning. We maintain that every nation, no matter how rude, are prepared for a representative government; and that if it should be defective the only school in which it can be improved for the benefit of a community is the commencement of a system of some sort—in this way there is a hope of learning, but the practice of pronouncing a people unprepared to vote, and plunging them deeper in ignorance by drawing the cords of oppression tighter, does not prove much in favour of the sincerity of the plea.

If a people are ignorant of the principles of representative government, it is the best reason that they should commence forthwith, as experience is the only school in which they can be taught. The Island of St. Domingo separated between two rival chiefs; Dessalines & his successor Christophe adopted the Virginia doctrine that the people were not prepared to exercise the rights of freemen, and therefore assumed the power. Petion and his successor, with less physical force, adopted a republican form, and have prospered to the overthrow of the despotic rivals who affected to believe the people unprepared for self government. If a state were desirous of multiplying a miserable, worthless race of beings within its borders, we know of no better plan than depriving them of the noble feeling conferred by the privilege of voting and sharing in the government. A union of feeling throughout the states is absolutely necessary to produce the beneficial results necessary, which may so often be required

in this great nation. A late National Intelligencer tauntingly tells the editor of the Richmond Enquirer to attempt to bring forward an amendment to an act of Congress regulating the judiciary of the United States, and he will perceive how much he has mistaken the feelings of the nation. No doubt the representatives of a people governed by our eastern brethren have been, care very little about the Judiciary. The important interest which the people ought to feel in the concerns of government has been taken away by the superintendents of elections the power of executives and poverty laws. This apathy, of which we have a just right to complain, has already done great injury to our national character, besides the load of debt added to an old score. If the elections in the old states were left with the people, and taken out of the hands of superintendents, the pride of the nation would not have been tarnished with the loss of a public ship in Massachusetts and the occupation of a part of that state by the enemy—nor would fort Niagara have fallen, and with it a fine company of Tennessee soldiers and millions of public property—nor would the sad spectacle of relays of harrowed horses, standing ready to bear some of the inhabitants from Philadelphia to the interior, served to derogate from the fame which the state won by the noble achievements of her *Decatur* and *Biddle*—or should we have lost our metropolis by 4500 famished troops of the enemy, and had the shores of Maryland exhibited an assemblage of an enemy so peaceable, that it looked more like an invitation to a party of pleasure, than the invasion of a hostile foe. These things concern us in Kentucky fully as much as our Bank and suspension laws concern our Atlantic brethren—our charity for them will not permit us to believe it a moral defect—we are proud in acknowledging them the parent stock of the west; but we must be pardoned when we contrast their conduct in public affairs with that of their progeny. The lakes in the north, Mississippi swamps in the south, witness the efforts of the latter, while the enemy were marching and counter-marching among the former.—The united vigilance of freemen is at all times necessary to perpetuate the blessings of liberty, and we admonish our brethren in the Atlantic to take to themselves a greater share of public affairs than they have done. Foster the pride of the people by an increase of the right of suffrage, and a diminution of executive authority, and above all, discard self-created superintendents of elections.

PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

It was suggested in our last, that the editor of the above paper and the rest of the gentlemen east of the mountains who are so deeply concerned for the prosperity of Kentucky, did not understand our real situation, or the banking institutions in this state.—The extract below advises a reduction of our banks by half dozens, till our money is worth ten times its present value: To correct these errors in those who honor us with their notice, we beg leave to state, that all our banks, except that of the commonwealth, have nearly if not altogether ceased to issue paper—that the charter of the old bank of Kentucky expires in a few years—and that the bank of forty banks, which no doubt produced the remark in the Aurora, have long since ceased to issue notes—leaving Kentucky to depend mostly on the notes of the bank of the Commonwealth.

We perceive from the same article, that the writer must be ignorant of the value of our money or the prices of our produce. He, no doubt, supposes a man receives \$100 per day in our worthless trash called money for his labour. Let the following statement of prices correct that error also: to have our paper in its value or our produce lessened in price, would be retrograding to the days of good Queen Bess, a period we cannot think of, without associating with the idea the oppressions of that economical time.—The price of 1 lb. our per month, from 8 to 10; corn, 20 cent; oats, 16; wheat, 50; bacon, 4 to 6; beef, from 2 to 4; best mutton, from 25 to 37 cents per quarter; best lamb, from 12 to 18 per quarter.

We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that the state of Pennsylvania is blessed with more than 5000 money lenders, and from the advertisement of the governor of the state, he is, no doubt, at the head of the trade. We have no objection to this practice, and could wish that Kentucky may see the day to boast of a hundred thousand such able bodied gentlemen. There is no great difference between borrowing money of Brokers and of Banks, except that the latter give longer notice than Gov. Heister has given his customers, and for some cause, is considered more honorable for the last 1800 years, about the date of the signal defeat sustained by the gentlemen of this profession in the old Jewish Temple at Jerusalem.

We have never gone with the popular feeling against money brokers in our country, but we may be permitted to notice the elevation of one from such an unpopular class of our fellow citizens to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania as a phenomenon in the political history of republics. We have also noticed that one hundred and ninety firms are said to be advertised by the sheriff of ten counties in Pennsylvania: from this account we are ready to conclude that the 5000 moneyed gentlemen are not as useful to that state as our own bank and its branches have been to the good people of Kentucky.

"TAKE NOTICE.—All persons who have to pay interest to the subscribers, and shall not

discharge the same between this date and the 10th of July next, must rest satisfied if they should be compelled to pay costs. For it is impossible that the capital can be scene in the hands of such persons as are no longer able to pay the interest, therefore see to it." JOSEPH GILES JR. Reading, June 21, 1821.

FROM THE AURORA.
MORE MANIA.

Exchange.—The price of silver and eastern paper rose, early in June, to 50 per cent state currency; although the issuing has been continued at the bank of the commonwealth with the greatest industry, the exchange is now going down much faster than it rose; it may now be stated at 55. The cause cannot be ascribed to a diminution of state currency, and it may be to an increase of specie, we should still be at as great a loss to account for that increase, as we are for the fall in the exchange. We leave these points for the present, and content ourselves with stating the fact, that our state paper is worth 15 per cent more than it was two weeks ago. Ky. Paper.

Is it possible that the writer of this article can be ignorant of the meaning of the words he uses—by silver here he means money, which as money has no price, but is the measures of price. But the self-delusion of the paper system which uses the word money as a metaphor, and applies to a flimsy, destructible, valueless thing, the name of a solid, indestructible, valuable article, is here manifest; for price here is used in such a way as to confound the substance and the picture—which would be no more reasonable than to confound a man with his portrait, and to say this picture was the man. The best economy that Kentucky could pursue, would be to pass an act declaring that the banks of that state should cease five or six banks, every year; and continue till the whole should be extinct; prices would be lower, but a dollar in silver, would be worth as much as ten paper dollars now.

LAW OF OHIO.

In act to withdraw from the Bank of the United States the protection and aid of the laws of this state, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any sheriff or any other keeper of a jail within this state, to receive into his custody any person arrested upon mesne process, or taken, or charged in execution, at the suit of the president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, or any person committed for or upon account of any offence, alleged and charged to have been committed upon the property, rights, interests, or corporate franchises of said bank, when acting under a law of this state.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any judge, justice of the peace, or any other judicial officer appointed under this state, to receive any acknowledgment or proof of the acknowledgment of any deed of conveyance of any kind whatever, to which the president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, are or may be a party, or which may be taken, or made for their use; and no recorder shall receive into his office, or record any deed of conveyance of any description whatever, in which the said president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, are or may be a party, or which may be made for their use, after the said first day of September next.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of September next, it shall not be lawful for any notary public appointed under the authority of this state, to make a protest or give notice thereof, of any promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable to the president, directors and co. of the Bank of the United States, endorsed to them or made payable at any office of discount and deposit established by them in this state.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any sheriff or jailor shall violate the provisions of the first section of this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for every such offence, to be recovered of him in an action of debt, by the party so received in custody; and if any judge or justice of the peace, or recorder shall do or perform any act prohibited by this act, every such judge, justice of the peace, or recorder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, for which he shall be prosecuted upon indictment, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be removed from office, and such shall be the judgment of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, at any time, the officers of the Bank of the United States, or their agent, duly authorized by them, shall officially notify the governor of this state, that they have actually discontinued the suits against the public officers, or against any other person or persons, on account of any act or acts done in conformity to the laws of this state, and that the bank will in future submit to the payment of a tax equal to four per cent. per annum on the dividend arising from the business transacted by such bank within this state; or that having discontinued the suits as aforesaid, the bank will withdraw its officers from this state, and leave only an agency to settle its business and collect its debts; the governor shall, on receiving official notice from the Bank of the United States as aforesaid, issue his proclamation accordingly; and from the date of such proclamation this act shall be suspended and cease to have effect.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ALLEN TAYLOR,
Speaker of the Senate.

January 29, 1821.

GEN. JACKSON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

This address will find its way directly to the bosoms of those to whom it is made. It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms—those with whom he had passed 4 days of toil and nights of vigilance—those to whom he was bound by the lasting ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a beloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling alike honorable to the General and his gallant associates of the army.

HEAD QUARTERS,
DIVISION OF THE SOUTH
Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, close my military functions, and consequently dissolve the military connexion, which has hitherto existed between you and myself as the commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together we have seen the termination of one British and two Indian wars, in which we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attainments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, and thrown upon the world. But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Floridas. But you, fellow soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty to conduct yourselves, on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain should be to his company as a father, and should treat it as his family—as his children. Continue, then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care. Treat them like children—admonish them; and if unhappily admonition will not have the desired effect, coercion must. The want of discipline and order, will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle; this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good, you must prevent. Imploving from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General, commanding
the Division of the South.

NOTE.—My official duties having prevented the promulgation of this order until this time, an opportunity has been afforded of seeing the "General Order" dated "Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Washington City, June 1st, 1821, signed Jacob Brown." Justice to the officers of the Southern Division, as well as to myself, compels me to offer some remarks upon the following extract from that order.

"The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes has been unsatisfactory. The character of the military profession is honorable; the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious.—There are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range of desertion taken in the army. The evil must be referred, in a degree, to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honour and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the laws invest the latter, loses its efficacy in his estimation. The surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline. To be salutary, it must possess both these qualities; but no violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired the moment he feels that the system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principle upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitutes their principal efficacy, and

however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice and not of oppression."

This censure is too general to be just. The time at which it is made, and the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier.

The part which attributes, "in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men," the unexampled prevalence of desertion in our army, so far as relates to the division of the South, I do unhesitatingly say is not founded in fact. It is due to candor and truth to attribute this evil to its real cause. This will be found to exist in the want of adequate punishment for the crime of desertion. That, prescribed by law in a state of peace, transcends the offence, and no other certain punishment is authorised. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that more desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous, than have occurred in the regiment; and at no recruiting rendezvous in the division of the South, has there been, as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, excepting by the civil authority. It is well known that, in many instances, the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go from rendezvous to rendezvous, enlisting, receiving the bounty and deserting. In some instances this has been practised from Boston to New Orleans.

The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labour with the Ball and Chain; but this bears more heavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun, with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every desertion therefore but adds to the duties, and increases the fatigues of the faithful and trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labour, by what means is he to be coerced? Stripes and lashes are prohibited; there are no dungeons; guard houses are pleasant places for the lazy, worthless soldier, who sleeps and snores while the faithful sentinel is at his post, on his nightly watch, guarding him. Is not this, with the general pardons so often extended by the orders of the President, calculated to cause the best soldiers, who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to meditate desertion also?

The government must annex an adequate and certain punishment for the crime of desertion; and, experience compels me to say it, although at variance with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day, must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it formerly existed, and as it now exists in the navy, or desertion and insubordination will still increase. But it is said to be dishonourable. Why should it be more so in the army than in the navy? Is it more dishonourable to receive twenty-five stripes, or to be ordered to immediate duty, than to be marched with chains for months and years, an object of disgust to every freeman who sees him, more properly an appendage of ancient despotism, than any thing belonging to republican institutions? Let the deserter in time of peace, for the first offence, receive thirty-nine stripes, for the second double that number, and for the third let him feel the highest penalty of the law. I will venture to say, that a few examples will put an end to that extraordinary frequency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly attributed "to an undue severity, or the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men."

I sincerely regret the cause which has given rise to these remarks; but the reputation of those officers, in common with whom I have encountered so many toils and dangers, is dear to me; and I cannot remain silent, when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well earned fame, let the motives which dictated the objectionable passages in the order be what they may. These remarks, my brother officers, flow from a pure source of justice to you. Popularity I have never sought. I have pursued the course which I deemed right, and I have done justice to all according to my best judgment: this, I trust, I have rendered to you all during the time I had the honor to command you; and that happiness may attend you all, and that your country may duly appreciate your worth, as her citizen soldiers, shall be my last and most sincere prayer.

ANDREW JACKSON.

21st July 1821.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Furter, to Col. Richard M. Johnson, dated, VERMONT, 20th June 1821.

Sir—On the 11th and 12th days of December last I was at Fort Wayne, which place is little better than a wilderness being surrounded with numerous Indian visitors of the neighbouring tribes, but what claimed my attention mostly was the good order and harmony that appeared in a school of about 80 young Indians, who had voluntarily come under the tuition of Elder Isaac M^r Coy, perhaps one of the most pious of his day; and who has devoted more of his time to Indian reform than any other man in the United States, considering him possessing but a small portion of this world's goods, and of an extreme feeble constitution—but when brought nearest the grave his mind seems most deeply impressed with the deplorable situation of the Indians. He lives poor, although himself and wife appear well reconciled and consider they are working for the Lord. The Elder informed me that his greatest wish was that of not being

able to receive into his school as many as wished to come under his care, owing to his limited means to support them & could not consistently with his feelings intimate to the old Indians his poverty. He said that provisions and clothing books and paper, would all be very acceptable as donations in support of said school. I thought if it were practicable to obtain part of the ten thousand dollars put at the disposal of the President of the U. States (above what has been received) it could not be better applied, nor intrusted into hands more safe. The family of young Indians with the family of whites, all sit at the same table and eat of the same dish and appear to take learning in all respects as readily as the whites. Could you be a means of aiding this man in his laudable undertaking, I shall consider you have added another laurel to your wreath of honor.

Accept dear sir, my best wishes, for your future prosperity.
JOHN VAWTER.

Hon. R. M. Johnson.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

AUGUST 13.

The following account of the disinterment of the remains of Major Andre, was handed us by a witness accompanied by his son, to publish the same.

"This is a true and faithful account of the disinterment of the remains of Major Andre, which I witnessed on Friday 1st inst. at P. M. and a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and assembled to witness this interesting ceremony. The British consul with several gentlemen, accompanied by the proprietor of the ground and his laborer, commenced their operations at 11 o'clock, by removing heaps of loose stones that surrounded and partly covered the grave. Great caution was observed in taking up a peach tree that was growing out of the grave, as the consul stated his intention of sending it to his majesty to be placed in one of the royal gardens. Considerable anxiety was felt lest the coffin would not be found, as various rumors existed of its having been removed many years ago. However, when at the depth of three feet, the laborers came to it. The lid was broken in the centre, and had partly fallen in, but was kept up by resting on the skull. The lid being raised, the skeleton of the brave Andre appeared entire; bone to bone, each in its place, without a vestige of any other part of his remains, save some of his hair, which appeared in small tufts; and the only part of his dress was the leather string which tied it. As soon as the curiosity of the spectators was gratified, a large circle was formed, when Mr. Eggleston, the undertaker, with his assistants, uncovered the sarcophagus, into which the remains were carefully removed—this superb depository, in imitation of those used in Europe, for the remains of the illustrious dead, was made by Mr. Eggleston, of Broadway, of mahogany, the panels covered with rich crimson velvet, surrounded by a gold bordering: the rings of deep burnished gold, the panel also crimson velvet, edged with gold, the inside lined with black velvet, the whole supported by four gilt balles.

The sarcophagus, with the remains have been removed on board his majesty's packet, where it is understood as soon as some repairs on board are completed, an opportunity will be afforded of viewing it."

From the Florida Gazette.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

Picolato, July, 18, 1821.

My dear Sir—You ask my opinion on the river St John's and of the Floridas: to answer your inquiries fully would too far exceed the limits of a letter; in a short time I shall, perhaps, be able to satisfy your curiosity by publishing my observations on this fine climate.

"Having only been an observer of the country for three months, I should not like to give an irrevocable opinion. It is necessary, sir, to examine for a long time and with care, a country so extensive as the Floridas, to be enabled to know it well. Nevertheless I am well convinced that the culture that is suitable for the soil and climate, if applied to it, East Florida will one day become one of the most productive states of the American confederacy.

"It is certain that coffee prospers south of the 27th degree—five planters on Cape Florida make plenty crops of it. The orange and the citron grow spontaneously—finer than in the climates of South America. The olive, although exotic, grows superbly, and finer than in France. The Indigo springs up under the pines—the mulberry, for the silk worm, is found every where along the banks of the St. John's. The culture of the Garance or Rubia Tinctorum, might equal the Adionople Red, so much sought after. The quality of the cotton equals that of the tropical colonies. Nor must the Quinquina, or Peruvian Bark, be forgotten, which there grows spontaneously. Much of the land is proper for the culture of the Sugar cane, &c. &c.

"In applying to this country the culture which suits it, it will yield I am certain very rich productions. In a short time, I will endeavour, sir, to satisfy your laudable curiosity. In the mean time, accept the assurance of my regard."

CONNELL & MAHON,

Sept. 6th 1821.—36-y

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity

of FLOORING PLANK and SCANTLING for sale, at his farm, seven miles north of Lexington, and will undertake to fill any bill for Scantling on a short notice. Prices reasonable for cash in hand.

Aug. 17.—34-y

M. FLO' JENNY.

The Lexington Brewery

is now ready to receive barley, for which Cash will be paid.—Also, wanted a good Master of experience, to whom liberal wages will be given by

CONNELL & MAHON,

Sept. 6th 1821.—36-y

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity

of FLOORING PLANK and SCANTLING for sale, at his farm, seven miles north of Lexington, and will undertake to fill any bill for Scantling on a short notice. Prices reasonable for cash in hand.

Aug. 17.—34-y

M. FLO' JENNY.

FOREIGN.

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.

LONDON, JULY 9.
The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*; in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena:—

"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House (by the road). A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse; which was laid in a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and tin within), and was received on emerging from the ground, by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the purpose, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave where he was deposited with the Priest's blessing in a chamber within a large stone vault, the chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled into the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement; the corpse was deposited under three discharges, moaning in the distance—23 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab laid over it."

"ST. HELENA, MAY 14."
The following is the order of Napoleon's Funeral Procession.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Marshal. The Priest in full of the Marshal. Bonaparte's physician. Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt. Grenadiers. In a car, drawn by four horses. [24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go. Count Montigny Bonaparte's horse, Marshal's tholon. Led by 2 Servants. Herdman. Servants. M. Bertrand, and daughter. Servants. Ter in an open vehicle. Servants. Naval officers. Staff Officers. Members of Council. Gen. Coffin. Mary de Montcheno. The Admiral. The Governor. Servants. Lady Lowe and daughter. Servants. Ter in an open vehicle. Servants. Dragons. St. Helena Artillery. St. Helena Artillery. Sixty-sixth Regiment. Royal Marines. Twentieth Regiment. Royal Artillery.

The body of Bonaparte is inclosed in three coffins, of mahogany lead and oak. PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

LONGWOOD, ST. HELENA, MAY 6.
Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right.

The pericardium was natural and contained about one ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and upon opening the stomach, the viscous was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coat of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease, or scirrhous portion advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT, ARCHIBALD ARNOTT, CHARLES MITCHELL, FRANCIS BARTON, MATTHEW LIVINGSTON.

London, July 7.—The Neapolitan government is said to have expressed an intention of gradually disbanding its present army, and of supplying its place with better or more faithful troops from the Catholic Cantons of Switzerland.—The Neapolitan troops are gradually removed from Sicily as the Austrians arrive there to displace them, and one regiment which recently returned from Messina, was immediately disbanded, and the officers banished to the island of Prochida, there to await the king's

further pleasure. Their crime is said to consist in their having expressed some approbation of the recent conduct of Gen. Rossari in Messina. Several officers and men, who formed a part of the revolutionary army of Naples, still maintain a state of doubtful independence in the valley of Benevento and the mountains which border upon Benevento.

An *Auto da fe* was celebrated some short time since at Naples, the victims of which were the works of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Buffon, of D'Alembert, and some other authors, whose volumes were committed to the flames with all the pomp of ecclesiastical justice. "A battalion of Austrians," says the narrative, "assisted at this execution." It is impossible not to associate so futile a ceremony with the destructive labors of the house-keeper and niece of the Knight of La Mancha, assisted and controlled by the critical discernment of the Curator and of Master Nicholas the barber.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The fine ship *Bolivar*, capt. Henson arrived here yesterday morning in 40 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 19th July. The editors of the American have been pointed out by captain Henson with the Liverpool Advertiser of the 17th, containing London dates of 15th and with a list of London papers to the 13th July inclusive; as also a list of American vessels left at Liverpool. The *B.* was 32 days from land to land!

The Paris papers announce the death of Bonaparte as contained in the account from English papers, without offering one word of comment. The funds have not risen one per cent in consequence of the news.

On Tuesday, July 10, the Privy Council, having previously heard the Queen's Law Officers in support of her Majesty's claim to participate in the honors of the Coronation, the answers of the Attorney General and Solicitor General, and Mr. Brougham's reply, decided unanimously against the claim. The decision having been approved of by the king, was communicated by Lord Sidmouth to her Majesty.

In answer to this communication, her Majesty declared her resolution to attend the Coronation; and requested that a suitable place be appointed for her. This request, it will be seen from the correspondence which has taken place between her and Lord Sidmouth, and which is given in another part of our paper, has also been refused.

The British Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 15th July. The speech delivered in the name of the king, will be found in an after column. The papers contain a great variety of details relative to the (then) approaching Coronation.—Many foreigners of rank and distinction were at, and replying to, London, to be present at the ceremonies. A magnificent *fete* (says the *London Globe*) in honor of the coronation, is to be given at Carlton Palace; the preparations are upon a most extensive scale, as it is the wish of his majesty that it shall exceed in splendour the entertainment given to the Sovereigns after the peace.

FRANCE AND NAPOLEON.
The French Chamber of Deputies became a scene of tumult in consequence of some personal invectives in a warm debate to discontinue the Censorship.—M. Duplessis (Grenadeau), commenced by analysing the policy of Bonaparte. But, said the hon. member, "the Emperor is dead, now if you like, cry out live the Emperor!" On this, the members of both sides quitted their seats, the ministers withdrew, and the deputy descended from the tribune, leaving the remainder of his speech unuttered.

In the British House of Commons on the 10th July, Mr. Bennett asked why the signature of Bonaparte's surgeon did not appear to the report of the medical persons inserted in the *London Gazette*.—H. thought it a remarkable omission! The Marquis of Londonderry (Castlereagh) said he could not account for the omission!

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, July 6

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Queen's right to be crowned.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Privy Council met at Whitehall, to hear her Majesty's counsel in support of the Queen's legal right to be crowned with the King at the approaching solemnity of the coronation. For many years so large a privy council had not met, there being 49 privy councillors present, together with a large assemblage of members of Parliament who are not of the council.

As soon as the members had taken their seats, no objection was made to the admission of strangers; the small space near the door, which is only capable of containing about a dozen persons, was instantly filled.

The clerk of the council, at five minutes past ten o'clock, proceeded to read the three memorials transmitted by her majesty to the king, and to the king in council, asserting her legal right to participate in the honors of the coronation, and praying that necessary arrangements for that purpose shall be taken and communicated to her majesty.

The following is the principal memorial addressed to the king in council:—
"To the king's most excellent majesty in council assembled.
The Memorial of her Majesty the Queen in sheweth,

"That your Majesty has, by your royal proclamation, bearing date at Carlton House, the 9th day of June inst. declared your royal will and pleasure to celebrate the solemnity of your royal coronation upon Thursday the 19th of July next, at your palace at Westminster;

but that directions have not been given for the coronation of the Queen, as hath heretofore been accustomed on the like occasions.

"That divers of your Majesty's subjects, by ancient customs and usages of these realms, as also in regard of civil tenures of sundry manors, lands and other hereditaments, do claim and are bound to do and perform divers services on the day and at the time of the coronation of the Queen Consort of these realms, as in times precedent of their ancestors, and as those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of the Queen Consort in time past.

"That the Queen most dutifully claims, as of right, to celebrate the ceremony of her royal coronation; and to preserve as well her Majesty's said right as the acknowledged lawful rights and inheritances of her Majesty's subjects.

"The Queen respectfully prays that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue your royal proclamation, whereby to appoint the same 19th of July next, at Westminster aforesaid, to celebrate the ceremony of her coronation as Queen Consort, and to direct that all such, as by the said customs, and usages and tenures, are bound to do and perform the services aforesaid, do duly give their attendance accordingly at the said day and time of the coronation aforesaid, in all respects fulfilled as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and as severable to the dignity and places which every one of them holdeth and enjoyeth: and further, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to issue your royal commission, under your great seal, appointing commissioners to receive, hear and determine, the petitions and claims which shall be made to them in this behalf.

"And the Queen, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Mr. Brougham then addressed the Privy Council in support of the petition, in a long speech which he had not finished when the court adjourned.

Great numbers of genteel foreigners have arrived in London, from the continent, to witness the magnificent ceremony of the coronation.

The amount of the Bank of England notes and post bills in circulation, during the quarter ending the 5th of July, exceeded twenty-three millions—about 100,000,000 dollars.

BOSTON, AUG. 22.

Through the politeness of Capt. Smith, the ship *Mount Vernon*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last from Liverpool, we have been favoured with London papers down to the 10th inst. being 4 days later than before received. News of the death of Napoleon; we copy the principal details relating to that event. In the *Courier* of the 7th ult. we find the following particulars:—
"Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 5.
"By the *Dromedary* store-ship, just arrived from St. Helena, General Bonaparte is said to have been twice envenomed by his death. The death came on him in this vessel, and are on their way to W. which, for the purpose of assisting in the coronation. The remains of the regenerator of Europe are to come to England for the establishment of the fact of his death.

Baron Eldon had received the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles and name of Viscount Eldon and Earl of Eldon.

The *Courier* of the 7th is filled with the legal debate before the privy council, in regard to the Queen's right to be crowned. The debate had been finished, and the council had adjourned for the purpose of making up its decision.

Speculations have been made in London in the French funds, in consequence of the death of Napoleon, and in expectation of the reception of this news in Paris.

The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however, justifies the belief that the cause of the Revolutionists is on the wane.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

- 1769 August 15, born at Ajaccio in Corsica.
- 1779 March —, placed at the Military school at Brienne.
- 1793 An officer of artillery at the siege of Toulon, and appointed general of brigade.
- 1794 Oct. 4, commands the conventional troops, and slaughters the Parisians.
- 1796 Appointed to the command of the Army of Italy.
- May 11, Battle of Lodi.
- Aug. 4, Battle of Castiglione.
- Nov. 16, Battle of Arcola.
- 1797 Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua.
- March 23, Trieste surrenders.
- April 18, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben.
- May 15, French take possession of Venice.
- Oct. 7, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.
- 1798 May 20, sails for Egypt.
- July 21, Battle of the Pyramids.
- Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo.
- 1799 May 21, Siege of Acre resisted.
- Aug. 23, sails from Egypt for France.
- Oct. 7, lands at Fréjus.
- Nov. 9, dissolves the conventual government.
- Nov. 10, declared first consul.
- 1800 Feb. 12, Peace made with Czarina.
- May 14, crosses Mount St. Bernard.
- June 16, battle of Marengo.
- July 28, preliminaries with Austria, signed at Paris.
- Dec. 3, Battle of Hohenlinden.
- Dec. 24, explosion of the Infernal Machine.

- 1801 Feb. 9, Treaty of Luneville with Austria.
- Oct. 8, preliminaries with England.
- Jan. 25, Caspian public seized.
- March 27, Defensive treaty with England.
- May 15, legion of honor instituted.
- Aug. 24, declared consul for life.
- Aug. 24, changes the Swiss form of government.
- 1803 May 13, English declaration of war.
- June 3, Ha-o-ver overrun.
- 1804 Feb. —, Moroccan arrested.
- March 20, Duc d'Enghien shot.
- April 6, Pichegru murdered in prison.
- May 18, declared Emperor.
- Nov. 19, crowned by the Pope.
- 1805 Feb. —, writes to the King of England.
- April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden.
- May 26, dethroned King of Italy.
- Sept. 24, heads his army against Austria.
- Oct. 20, Ma's army surrenders at Ulm.
- Nov. 13, French enter Vienna.
- Dec. 2, Battle of Austerlitz.
- Dec. 14, Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.
- Dec. 26, Treaty of Petersburg with Austria.
- 1806 March 30, Joseph Bonaparte made King of Naples.
- June 3, Louis made king of Holland.
- July 20, Jewish Sanhedrim.
- July 27, celebration of the Rhine.
- Sept. 24, marches against Prussia.
- Oct. 14, battle of Austerlitz for Jena.
- Oct. 27, enters Berlin.
- Nov. 19, Hamburg taken, Berlin desired.
- 1807 Feb. 3, battle of Eylau against Russia.
- June 14, Battle of Friedland.
- July 7, Treaty of Tilsit with Russia.
- 1808 July 7, Joseph Bonaparte made King of Spain.
- July 20, surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen.
- June 29, Joseph Bonaparte evacuated Madrid.
- Aug. 21, Battle of Vitoria.
- Sept. 27, Conference at Esfurth.
- Nov. 5, Bonaparte arrives at Vittoria.
- Dec. 4, surrender of Madrid to Bonaparte.
- 1809 Jan. 16, Battle of Corunna.
- Jan. 22, returns to Paris.
- April 6, War declared by Austria.
- April 13, heads his army against Austria.
- May 10, French enter Vienna.
- May 22, battle of Essling or Asperne.
- July 6, battle of Wagram.
- Oct. 14, Treaty of Vienna with Austria.
- Dec. 13, Lucien Bonaparte arrives in England.
- Bonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.
- 1810 March 11, marriage Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. Emperor of Austria.
- July 9, Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to the French Empire by a decree of Napoleon.
- Aug. 21, Bonaparte elected crown Prince of Sweden.
- Dec. 21, decree for restraining the liberty of the Press.
- 1811 Jan. 1, Hamburg annexed to the French Empire.
- April 20, the Empress delivered of a son styled King of Rome.
- Sept. 2, present at an engagement between a French flotilla and an English cruiser.
- 1812 Jan. 22, Swedish Pomerania seized by Bonaparte.
- May 2, he heads a vast army against Russia.
- June 11, arrives at Konigsberg.
- June 28, enters Wilna.
- Aug. 18, Smolensko taken.
- Sept. 7, Battle of Moskwa at Borodino.
- Sept. 14, French, under Napoleon, enter Moscow which is burnt.
- Oct. 22, French evacuate Moscow.
- Nov. 9, arrives at Smolensko.
- Dec. 5, quits the army in the snows.
- Dec. 18, arrives at Paris.
- 1813 April —, heads the army on the Elbe.
- May 1, battle of Lutzen against Russia and Prussia.
- May 21, battle of Badzen.
- June 4, armistice agreed on.
- June 21, battle of Vittoria in Spain.
- Aug. 17, hostilities recommence.
- Austria declared against Bonaparte.
- Aug. 20, battle of Dresden.—Moroccan killed.
- Sept. 7, English enter France.
- Sept. 18, evacuate Dresden.
- Oct. 18, Battle of Leipzig.—Bonaparte defeated.
- Nov. 15, Revolution in Holland.
- Dec. 1, Declaration of the Allies at Frankfurt.
- 1814 Jan. 4, Allies cross the Rhine.
- March 30, Battle of Montmartre before Paris.
- April 1, Bonaparte abdicated the Throne.
- May 8, arrives at Elba.
- 1815 March 1, sail from Elba for France.
- March 20, arrives at Paris and re-assumes the Throne.
- April 25, is declared an Out-law by the Sovereigns of Europe, then assembled at Vienna.
- April —, calls a new House of Peers, and Chamber of Representatives of the French People.—Champ de Mai.
- June 16, defeats the Prussians.
- June 11, loses his army at Waterloo, near Mount St. Jean.
- June 21, abdicates the Throne a second time.

1815 July 22 surrenders himself to an English ship of war, off Rochefort.—Arrives at Torbay.
Aug. 7, sails for St. Helena, where he arrived Oct. 17th, 1815.
1821 May 5, died, of a cancer in the breast.

BEAUX WANTED!
We are very much surprised and concerned to learn, that the ladies at Long Branch, who form a *concentration* of beauty and fashion, collected from N. Y. Philadelphia, and New Jersey, are at most a tithe of beauty! In fact, it is scarce a gentleman, it is said that, unless a reinforcement arrives timely, the ladies are to have the privilege of choosing their partners by lot, at the balls in the ensuing week!! We are further informed by the Steam boat Franklin, which arrived last evening, that "Old Butcher's" pass currently for young men, and even the dandies are looked upon as *spurious coin*!! The Franklin leaves here to-morrow at 11 o'clock, of which all admirers of the fair are requested to take due notice.

N. Y. Evening Post.

LEXINGTON POST-OFFICE.

Sept. 7, 1821.
Information has been received at this office, that a man has been apprehended at Morris town, Ohio, by Chester Daily, Esq. Agent for the General Post Office. The man, who is suspected to be the person that robbed the mail the 8th of August, near the Springs, Ohio. Nine hundred and eighty one dollars were found on him, principally in notes on the Bank of George Town, (D. C.) he had also notes on the Bank of Virginia, Kentucky and New Orleans. The robbery was committed on packets which passed through the distributing office at Washington, Kentucky who have enclosed a money to the post office the latter part of July nearly in August last, are advised to furnish the Post Master General at the City of Washington, and the Post Master at Washington, Ky. with a description of the notes, who will have the subject attended to. Information is also received that the name of the robber or person in custody is Langan, who proceeded to the city of Washington, and was taken on his return westward.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

THEATRE.

Mr. Villalave & Co.

HAVE the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just arrived from New Orleans and Louisville, and intend giving entertainments for a few nights only, at the Lexington Theatre, consisting of

FEATS OF ACTIVITY.
ON THE TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE: Skill Vaulting, Tumbling, Slack Wire, Pantomime, &c. &c.
The first performance will take place on TONIGHT MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1821.
(For particulars see Bills.)

FOR SALE—or to Lease.

THE subscriber, desirous of curtailing his planting establishment, offers for sale to leave the PLANTATION on which he resides.—This plantation is situated by all who know it to be one of the most valuable in the southern section of Kentucky. It lies about 4 miles S. W. from Russellville, fronting for more than a mile on the Clarksville road. The tract contains upwards of 900 acres of land, 300 of which is under cultivation—nearly all cleared and put into use within the last four years. The tract is abundantly supplied with water from some of the best springs in the western country, and so conveniently distributed through the land as to permit the establishment of two or more farms, should the proprietor be desirous of doing so.

The purchaser or lessee may have CORN, OATS, BLADES and HAY on the premises, sufficient for the support of the farm through the ensuing season. He may also be accommodated with a stock of HOGS & CATTLE, amongst the latter of which are six yoke of well broke OXEN.

The dwelling house contains five rooms, with all necessary out buildings for the convenience of a residence—a carriage house and stables for twenty horses.

Persons desirous of purchasing are informed that stock in the Bank of Kentucky or bills of the Commonwealth's Bank, will be received in payment.—If more convenient to the purchaser, a credit will be given for five years, in equal instalments, for a part or the whole of the price. As the land in cultivation is nearly all of it fresh, and of first quality of that description of land called barrens, it offers great inducements either to a Tobacco Planter or one inclined to establish a Stock farm.

Joining the above, and nearer Russellville, I have another FARM of 430 acres, with 120 acres cleared and in cultivation thereon, with comfortable buildings for a small family. Either or both those tracts of land will be sold—the terms for each are alike.

Possession may be had on or after the 15th of October next. Application personally or by letter may be made to me at my residence near Russellville until the 20th October next, after which I shall be at Frankfort, till the 20th December. It may be proper to remark, that the timber on those tracts of land is in great abundance for all farming purposes.

A. BUTLER.

Sept. 10, 1821—371f

Transylvania University.

LAW LECTURES.
W. T. BARRY, L. L. D. Professor.
THE LAW SCHOOL will be opened the first Monday in October, which is the beginning of the next session, and will continue throughout the College year. Text books will be recited, and lectures delivered on the Common, Civil, and Statute Law. In the mean time, students may enter their names with the Professor, and their studies will be under his direction, and aided by his examinations. Besides the usual course of study, a moot Court will be attached to the school, to be held at stated periods for the instruction of students in the practice of the law. An assembly will likewise be instituted, and the students instructed in the course of legislative business, agreeably to parliamentary usage and the established rules of legislative bodies. It is expected that students will supply themselves with the necessary elementary books. The charge for admission into the Law School will be fifty dollars for the year.

Aug. 27—3510

Cash for Tallow.

WISH to purchase a quantity of clean rendered TALLOW, for which CASH will be paid on delivery.
W. W. CONNELL.
Lexington — 13 1821.

THE TRUSTEES OF Transylvania University.

A QUANT the public that the ensuing Session will open on the first day of October next. They avail themselves of this opportunity to offer their congratulations on the continuance and increasing prosperity of the institution. They commend by hope that, if the generous patronage which has been extended should not be withdrawn, all the good which is about it, which the friends of science and literature have entertained will be completely accomplished. Depending as the institution is for income exclusively, on public subscription, this patronage is most essential to its success. The necessity of providing an adequate income has rendered it necessary to make a small addition to the price of tuition, which the trustees are persuaded will be justly viewed, by an enlightened and liberal community. The price of tuition has been fixed at five dollars for the college year, in the regular classes, and forty in the preparatory department, of which one third is payable, as before, in advance; or, at the option of parent and guardians, by giving bond and local security for the punctual payment of it as it becomes due. The trustees would earnestly entreat the absolute necessity of the strictest attention to this particular. The very considerable augmentation which has been made in the price of tuition will be more than compensated, as to those students who may live in common, by the reduced price of board, there which is only two dollars and a quarter per week, exclusive of some small incidental expenses. Those who prefer boarding in private families will have no difficulty in being well accommodated upon reasonable terms.

Lexington, August 11, 1821.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing the public and my friends generally, that I have removed from the sign of the CROSS KEYS, on Main Street, to the sign of the

Indian Queen.

WHERE I HAVE OPENED

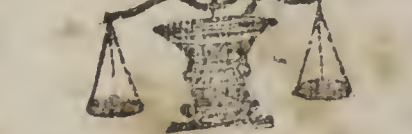
A House of Entertainment.

In that large commodious building lately occupied by Mr. LAFAYETTE. This pleasant situation enables me to accommodate in the best manner, all who may please to favor me with their custom. The public may rest assured that the greatest attention will be paid to every department of my new establishment. The best liquors and most trusty, honest servants shall at all times be found ready.

My STABLE is large, dry and well supplied with every thing necessary to give satisfaction.

BENJAMIN APPEL.

July 26th, 1821. 30—1f.



E. M. PATTERSON,

Apothecary and Druggist,

HAVING just commenced business, in his Shop (ON ALLAN'S OLD STAND) north east of the public square, in Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of

Medicines and other Articles

in his line, and expects still an additional quantity in a few days, making his assortment complete. Having devoted some years in close application to the business, he feels himself capable, and is determined to deserve confidence, gives assurances that his medicines shall be genuine, of the best quality, and neatly & correctly put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted. Lexington, July 19, 1821—29-8t

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in SPECIE or Kentucky Money, for WOOL, delivered at his House, opposite the Lexington Woolen Factory.

FLAUGHS J. MALEAR.

Lexington, May 3, 1821—18*6m

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, ABOUT thirty-two years of age, well acquainted with house business, and can come well recommended.

It is the wish of the owner to sell her for the use of some family in the county, but not for speculation.

For terms, apply to the Printer.

August 16, 1821—53-5t

EAGLE



PORTER CELLAR.

THE citizens are solicited to visit the EAGLE PORTER CELLAR, No. 7, Chesapeake, where they can be supplied with GOOD PORTER, in Wood and Bottle, and every other refreshment incident to the present season.

31 August 21 1821

RUN AWAY

FROM the undersigned living near Monroe, Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark Mulatto Boy named George, About twenty three or four years old, six feet high or upwards, well made; has a small scar on one of his cheeks occasioned I believe by the cut of a knife. He is quite a polite boy, converses with very good sense and reason. Any person or persons who will apprehend said Boy and give me information so that I can get him, or deliver him to me in Monroe, Overton county, West Ten shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

BENJAMIN TOTTEN.

July 10, 1821—28-2m

NOTICE.

THE debts due to the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE from the 17th of October last, are placed in the hands of JOSEPH PICKLIN, who is authorized to collect and pay the debts due from said office.

J. T. CAVINS & Co.

Note.—The accounts due prior to the above 17th of October, are to be paid to J. T. CAVINS, who will visit the different counties for the purpose of collecting what has been long due.

Poet's Corner.

BETH CELESTINE.

On the Grave of the Greyhound.
The story of this ballad is traditional in a village where Llewellyn had a house: the Greyhound, named Celestine, was given him by his father-in-law, King John, and the place to this day is called Beth Celestine, or the Grave of the Greyhound.

The spearman heard the bogle sound,
And cheerily smiled the morn,
And many a brace, and many a bound
Attend Llewellyn's horn.

And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a louder cheer;
"O, where, way or woe, thou last
Llewellyn's horn to hear?"

"I, he does faithful Celestine roam,
The flow'r of all his race:
So true, so brave, so kind at home—
A lion in the chase?"

'Twas at Llewellyn's board,
The faithful Celestine fed;
He watched, he heard, he cheer'd his lord,
And continued his bed.

In sooth, he was a peerless hound,
The gift of Royal John;
But now no Celert could be found,
And all the chase rode on.

And, now, as over rocks and dells
The gallant chivalry rose,
All Snowden's cry, his cry, his yell,
With many a mingled noise.

That day Llewellyn little loved
The chase of hart or hare,
And scant and small the booty proved,
For Celert was not there.

Unpleas'd, Llewellyn homeward hied
When near the portals sat,
His traitor Celert in espyed,
Bouncing his lord to greet.

But when he gazed on his castle door,
Against the chevron stood;
The blood on his face, and his eyes of gore,
His lips and fangs ran blood!

Llewellyn gaz'd with will surprise,
Unus'd such looks to meet;
His favorite Celert, his joyous guide,
And crouch'd, and he'd his feet.

Onward, in haste, Llewellyn pass'd,
And on went Celert too;
And still he wher'd his eyes, he cast,
Forth blood-gout shock'd his view!

O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found,
The blood-stain'd covert ren;
And all around the walls and ground,
With recent blood besprent.

He call'd his child—no voice replied;
He search'd with terror wild;
Blood! blood! he found on every side,
But no where found the child!

"Well-hum! by thee my child's devour'd!"
The frantic father cry'd;
And to the hit his 'vengeful sword
He plung'd in Celert's side.

This suppliant as to earth he fell,
No pity could impart;
But still his Celert's dying yell,
Pierced heavy over his heart.

Arise! by Celert's dying yell,
Saw slumberer waken'd night;
What words the parents joy could tell,
To hear his infant cry!

Conceal'd beneath a mangled heap,
His hurried search had miss'd;
All glowing from his nest sleep,
His cherub boy he kiss'd.

Nor scratch had he, nor harm nor dread;
Not the same couch, nor breath
Lay a great Worm, all torn and dead—
Tremendous still in death!

Ah! what was then Llewellyn's pain,
For now the truth was clear
The traitor bound the wolf had slain,
To save Llewellyn's heir.

Vain, vain, was all Llewellyn's woe:
"Best of thy kind adieu!"
"The frantic fellow laid thee low
This heart shall ever rue!"

And now a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture deck'd;
And marble storied with his praise,
Poor Celert's bones protect.

Here never could the Spearman pass,
Or Forester unmoved;
Here, of the far bespoken grass
Llewellyn's sorrow prov'd.

And here he hung his horn and spear!
And off as evening fell,
In Pancy's piercing sounds would hear
Poor Celert's dying yell!

And till great Snowden's rooks grow old,
And cease the storm to howl,
This consecrated spot shall hold
The name of Celert's goal.

Miscellany

From the Portland Gazette.

"IS HE RICH?"

From the general use of this question, may be derived the influence which it has upon the generality of mankind. The other day dame Chattering had a gentleman apply for a daughter, but her answer could not be obtained till time and opportunity offered to enquire whether he possessed a plenty of the treasures of this world. An migrant, who he first steps his foot on shore, is surveyed attentively, and the first enquiry, "Is he rich?" If negative, he is levelled; if he is really so, without searching into the qualifications of the man, he is raised to the honors of receiving a bow, and the homage of time and opportunity from every description; the young ladies all have hopes of an easy settlement, could they but win his affections, and the money is courted and attended to, while sense and virtue, in rags, may wander neglected.

"Is he rich?" emanates a soft, rapturous heart—of he is not, he will not have daughter of mine: no poverty-stricken man shall have a penny of my property. "Is he rich?" says old Gripus—he is so. I will not trust him a farthing. Poor mortals! the rich man never has time to do his duty.

"Is he rich?" says the doctor; then

I will closely attend him, I will visit him day and night, I will not give up as long as I have a chance, but the poor man in pain, may linger day after day, and set out the face of his physician.

"Is he rich?" says the counsel of a poor man, unable to give a fee to his lawyer, being also a defendant; if he is your case is bad, you had best get rid of it without any further cost, but was he rich also, the lawyer would not with his spectacles, search folio after folio, a right or wrong, attempts to plead his cause.

"Is he rich?" asks the priest; and if he is, you will see him constantly visited and treated with attention: a parson never despises a parishioner who can keep a good cask of wine in his house, or even those who can furnish a bowl of punch once a seasonally.

Office of the Commissioner of Subsistence, Washington, August 1, 1821.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of October next, for the supply of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

900 barrels pork
1875 do fine flour
10500 gallons proof whiskey
825 bushels beans
13200 pounds good hard soap
4950 lbs good hard tallow candles
210 bushels salt

3600 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Baton Rouge.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
7000 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt

2400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Natchitoches.

300 barrels pork
625 do fine flour
3500 gallons proof whiskey
275 bushels beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
1650 lbs good hard tallow candles
70 bushels salt

1200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

300 barrels pork
625 do fine flour
3500 gallons proof whiskey
275 bushels beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
1650 lbs good hard tallow candles
70 bushels salt

1200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
7000 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt

2400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

240 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels pork
250 do fine flour
1370 gallons proof whiskey
110 bushels beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt

440 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At St. Peter's, Mississippi.

420 barrels pork
875 do fine flour
4795 gallons proof whiskey
385 bushels beans
6160 lbs good hard soap
2310 do good hard tallow candles
1540 gallons good vinegar

98 bushels salt
The whole on the 15th of June, 1822.
At Chicago, south end of Lake Michigan.

120 barrels pork
250 do fine flour
1370 gallons proof whiskey
110 bushels beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt

440 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the 15th of March, 1823.

At Green Bay.

480 barrels pork
1000 do fine flour
5480 gallons proof whiskey
440 bushels beans
7040 lbs good hard soap
264 do good hard tallow candles
112 bushels salt

1760 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the 15th of March, 1823.

At Mackinac.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt

2400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1822.
And the remainder on the 1st of Oct. 1822.

At Detroit.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-half on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Niagara.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Sackett's Harbour.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
6850 gallons proof whiskey
550 bushels beans
8800 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt

2200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Plattsburgh.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

2200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Watkinsburg.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

2200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At New-York.

380 bbls New-York mess pork
750 do fine flour
4110 gallons proof whiskey
330 bushels beans
5280 lbs good hard soap
1980 do good hard tallow candles
84 bushels salt

1520 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

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5280 lbs good hard soap
1980 do good hard tallow candles
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1520 gallons good vinegar
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One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Fort Mifflin.

60 bbls Philadelphia prime pork
124 do fine flour
635 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

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635 gallons proof whiskey
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880 lbs good hard soap
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220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

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880 lbs good hard soap
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220 gallons good vinegar
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One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt
440 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.
And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Savannah.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At Ferdinand, Amelia Island.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt

220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Sept. 1822.
One-fourth on the 1st of Dec. 1822.

And the remainder on the 1st of March, 1823.

At St. Augustine, E. F.

120 barrels pork
250 do fine flour
1370 gallons proof whiskey
110 bushels beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt

440 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st of June, 1822.
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LAND SALES.

By the President OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, is authorized by law to cause certain LANDS of the United States to be offered for Sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Houston, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of Land in the District of Houston, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.